

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1855. NO. 28.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday, March 10th, 1854. 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,

Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.

March 10th, 1854. 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DU-PRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists

C. & APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.

May 9th, 1853. 38-1f

C. DU-PRE.

S. M. WEST.

ATTORNEY and Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN.

GEORGE H. FREEMAN & SON, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., NEW YORK, MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, having removed their office to the second floor of the building formerly occupied by the Drayton Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & J. A. GRADY.

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.

For liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.

Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs

the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of business in his line of trade. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Lime, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up Still at the shortest notice. (May 20, 1854—37-1y)

WILLIAM LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

C. M. DEER.

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

For liberal advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-1f

J. M. MONK.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

For liberal advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., May 22, 1854. 220-1w—38-1y

W. H. MCKEEY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FOWARDING MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

For liberal advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-1f

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1855.

BILL POOLE.

This well-known "bruise" was buried at Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday last, with a pomp and ceremony almost unexampled in New York or in the country. This was wholly due to the political and sectarian feeling elicited upon the occasion. Poole was essentially a political bully, and had attached himself to the Know-Nothing side of the question. It may have been that his murder had some connection with this fact—that some of the low characters, running with "other" machine, killed him, or had a hand in it. At any rate, Poole was taken up as a "martyr," and carried to his grave with a demonstration at least equal to that witnessed at the obsequies of Jackson, Clay or Webster.

It was certainly a strange affair. The bullies on the other side—foreign bullies, perhaps—deserve every punishment the law can inflict. The class ought to be hunted down like a nest of rattlesnakes. But, native or foreign, it makes little difference; a bully is a bully and a rowdy is a rowdy all the world over, and the attempt to make a "martyr" out of a professed prize-fighter and pugilist, no matter where born, who was killed by some others of the same class, is certainly far from being creditable. It may do to stir up the passions of the boys, "Mose" and "Jake" included, but can do no good. They do strange things at the North, and this is one of them. Not such should be the "martyrs" of a great cause, and surely it cannot be that Bill Poole is to be enshrined as a representative of "Americanism." It is hard to tell what will next be done, if this is to be so.

The Journal of Commerce has its account "rowdyism inaugurated," and says:

The mortal remains of "Bill Poole," a victim to the late brutal affray at Stanwix Hall, were interred yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery, and the event was made the occasion of a tremendous public demonstration, that could hardly have been viewed by good citizens with other emotions than those of mortification, pain and apprehension. From his late residence in Christopher street to Broadway, and thence to the Battery, presented one moving mass of humanity; windows and balconies were crowded, as were many house-tops. Without danger of exaggeration, it may be said that a larger concourse of citizens has rarely assembled, in honor of any individual, however eminent for intellectual or moral acquirements, or distinguished for public services.

To our mind, the spectacle was darkly portentous, not only foreshadowing the subversion of Sabbath institutions, but evils it would be unwise to predict. It formed one of the series of rapidly occurring circumstances serving to indicate the existence of deep feelings of sectarian animosity among large classes. The street preaching excitement, the Gavazzi riots, the attacks of civic and religious processions, and existing religio-political organizations, are manifestations of the same character.

Poole was a prominent man among a certain class of "American" (Anti-Catholic) bullies, pugilists, &c., confederated in antagonism with an "Irish" (Catholic) party in much the same description, and between whom there has existed a deadly feud. He is now a victim to the cause he so unwisely espoused. The present state of the popular mind affords abundant materials for sympathy—he is a martyr to American liberty, and goes to the grave enshrouded in the national flag. These facts serve to explain the extra-ordinary spectacle referred to, which, it appears then, was not a manifestation of regard for any personal qualities the deceased may have possessed, so much as an expression of so called popular sentiment in favor of Americanism. The peculiarities of the case demand the more loudly that the law, as concerning the accessories to the death of Poole, should be sternly vindicated, and all retaliatory measures forestalled.

The spectacle of a great organization which claims for itself an exemption from the corruptions of the day, and the right to proselyte men for their birthplace or their religion, existing as it first martyr, with honors seldom given to the purest patriot or the greatest statesman, a notorious rowdy and professed pugilist, a man whose character stood far below suspicion, is certainly humiliating in the extreme. Not such were the "martyrs" whom the "sires of '76" delighted to honor—not such the martyrs whose blood has haloed every great cause. The American people are sensitive to the opinion of the world. What opinion can the world form of the people of New York after this demonstration? Everybody knows that Poole was murdered by some antagonist rowdies—a bully and a fighter, he fell by the hands of bullies and fighters. It was pretty much his means of livelihood. It turned out to be the road to his death.

This was Poole's character while living, and these the facts of his death. He is dead now, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the interval between the time of his wound and that of his death was vouchsafed to him for preparation. But Poole, for good or evil, is gone, and humanly speaking, the loss to society is not very great. The benefit will certainly more than overbalance the loss, if it only leads to the adoption of measures calculated to procure the punishment and suppression of such gangs as that engaged in his murder. But the great strength of the rowdy element exhibited in his funeral, at which Tom Hyer officiated as leader, is highly portentous. It certainly shows a strange taste in religion and politics, which leads "patriots" and "christians" to worship at the tomb of Bill Poole.

THE NEW JAIL.—This edifice will, we presume, be taken possession of this week for county purposes. It is ready for the reception of its inmates, although some of its external details are not quite finished, such as the pipes, drains, etc.

The building itself appears to be strong, secure, permanent and well planned with reference to the purposes for which it is designed. We have no doubt but that it is much the best prison in the State. Its front on Princess street is devoted to the residence of the Jailer and family, and contains six handsome rooms—perhaps we might say seven, two on each story up stairs, and three in the basement. Between the Jailer's residence and the prison, there is no internal communication. In the basement of the prison there are two double and six single cells; in the story above the same; and in the upper story two double, and four single cells, and two rooms for debtors or females. The cells are so constructed that before any prisoner could make his escape, he must pass through nearly a foot thick of solid granite, the floors, sides and roof being formed by immense slabs. The iron doors are on the same plan, and fastened in the same manner with those adopted in the best arranged Penitentiaries. The passages around are wide and airy, and the cells provided with a free ventilation. It is a good jail, we think, and the building would look well if placed in even a tolerable location. Where it is, it never can look as it ought to do. But it is there now, and much as we may regret it, it is too late for complaint to do any good.

Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood are the contractors for the stone, brick and iron work; Mr. J. F. Post for the wood-work, tining and painting. The plan is essentially the same as that of the Norfolk jail, which is considered one of the best in the country. The drawings for the present building were made, we believe, by Mr. J. C. Wood. The old jail is to be surrendered to the purchasers on the 15th.

Mr. F. C. Singletary, was appointed yesterday, by the County Court, an inspector of Timber and Lumber, to supply a vacancy occasioned by resignation of Wm. L. Jacobs.—*Daily Journal*, 14th inst.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, to take into consideration the acceptance of the amended charter took place here yesterday.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in various parts of Mexico, on the 28th ult.

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New HAMPSHIRE.—An Election was held in this State, on the 13th inst., for State officers and three congressmen. So far as the returns have been received, they indicate a general sweep by the Know Nothing party.

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The victory was celebrated in this port on the 20th inst. by the firing of a national salute and other demonstrations of rejoicing. The whole force, some 5,000 troops, are on their march for this place, and may be looked for in a few days.

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MR. BADGER.—As citizens of Wilmington, we freely and willingly tender to Hon. George E. Badger our acknowledgments for the interest he has manifested in measures for the advancement of the trade of our port, and through it for the advancement of the prosperity of the State at large, of which Wilmington is the most important town and the main outlet. In doing so we waive none of our objections to Mr. Badger's political views, nor to any parts or portions of his Senatorial course, which may have seemed to us objectionable. But, whatever our personal or political likes or dislikes may have been, or may now be, they have nothing to do with this matter—Mr. Badger has been both willing and successful, and we thank him for it.

We have, so far, taken no notice of the idle report of the Senate having, on the last night of the session, adopted a resolution expressive of regret at the retirement of Mr. Badger from the Senate. Of course, it is but an idle report. Such a thing never has been done, and we presume never will be. Indeed the very way in which the thing is stated shows that it is apocryphal. It is said that the Senate passed the resolution in Executive—that is, secret session—which would be ridiculous if intended for a compliment. The usual respectful regrets were, no doubt, felt and expressed, but no resolution passed, and none appears in the proceedings.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AND PEST HOUSE.—The amount appropriated for a Marine Hospital and Pest House in this place is \$40,000. The appropriation forms part of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. We understand that one of the conditions of the appropriation is that a site shall be furnished free of charge. This Mr. Ashe undertook to guarantee. That it will be done, we have not the slightest doubt. The appropriation is a very liberal one indeed. The thanks of Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Ashe's constituents, are eminently due to Senator Badger, and to the North Carolina delegation generally, for their efforts in this behalf.

This place, and indeed this whole section of the State, can have no grounds of reasonable complaint against Congress during Mr. Ashe's term of service as a representative. Her just demands have been liberally acceded to. When we express our own deep regret at the prospect of losing the services of that gentleman in Congress, we feel that, in that expression, we are joined by the great mass of the community.

Last night this vicinity was visited by a delightful and much needed rain, which we trust was not confined within a narrow compass, but extended over the whole section. It could not but effect vast good in staying the ravages of the fire which has been sweeping the forests, and even fences and buildings, all through the pine regions of this State. South Carolina and Georgia.

The dwelling-house of Col. T. B. Clarkson, in Richlands District, S. C., was swept on Friday last. Loss about \$8,000. The Charlotte and South Carolina Road has been considerably damaged, and will also sustain loss by the destruction of timber.

At Beech Island, S. C., the fire appears to have swept everything. Near Laurensville, S. C., the destruction of property has been very great; also in Marion District, S. C. In our own county, the fire has broken out in several fresh places, as also in Bladen and Duplin. In Moore, Robeson, and Cumberland, the loss of property has been quite severe. We do hope that it has now been drowned out.—*Daily Journal*, 15th.

DEATH FROM ELECTRICITY.—We regret to learn that on the forenoon of Friday last, the 9th inst., in the House of Amos Wooten, Esq., in this County, was struck by lightning, and one of his children, a little boy, instantly killed, and the whole family, with the exception of Mr. Wooten himself, more or less injured. Two loaded guns, which were in the house, were discharged at the same time. One of the guns appears to have been melted at or near the breech.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Court House. The attendance was full, and considerable interest was manifested. Remarks were made by Dr. Hill, Mr. Meares, and we believe others, which we had not the pleasure of hearing. We understand that several accessions were made to the list of members.

The next meeting of the society will be held at Smithville, at April Superior Court.—*Daily Journal*, 14th inst.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—As yet we are without any tidings of the Pacific now out something like twenty days, if she sailed on her regular day, which is doubtful. It is probable that instead of doing so, she did not sail until that day week. This being the surprise, no great uneasiness is felt.

We learn that on the 12th inst., the stage, which has heretofore been running between Florence, S. C., and Marion, great interest was excited in consequence—the trials, were, contrary to general usage, held in public, and the consequence was that throngs of people were assembled about the Court House, the day the *Label* left.

Notwithstanding the statements from the United States, that no filibustering expeditions were on foot here, yet it was impossible to do away with the impression among the Cubans that secret associations existed for hostile purposes, and volunteering for self-defense was very popular among the inhabitants, who appear ready to assume the military garb, and to play the soldier.

A new Post Office has been established at Mullens' Depot, on the W. & M. R. R., about 10 miles east of Marion C. H., in Marion District, S. C.

We commence to-day the publication of the Revenue Act, as it was passed by the Legislature of this State. We shall conclude it in our next weekly issue. We would suggest the advantage of preserving the numbers for future reference. The law is a highly important one.

Owen Fennell, Esq., having resigned the Presidency of the New Hanover and Brunswick Agricultural Society, Thomas D. Meares, Esq., was elected in his place. It is proposed to hold a Fair at this place. Messrs. John A. Taylor, Junius Davis, DuPre, T. C. McIlhenny, and Robt. J. Howard, were appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration and report at June court.

The Know-Nothing Convention of Virginia is in session at Winchester, Va.

The Know-Nothings of this place had a meeting last night. Their bills were out yesterday morning. There is an election matter before the county court, which has been laid over for the action of the court on Saturday next.

NO NEWS OF THE STEAMERS.—Nothing has yet been heard of the Pacific, now over due on any calculation. The Africa, is also over due at Halifax. Her news will be two weeks later. As the season opens European news will be more important and more anxiously looked for.

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Assessment of Taxes for 1854.
The following taxes have been assessed by New Hanover County Court, in session this week:
FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

White Poll, 70
do. Poor, 12
do. School, 20
do. Jail and Bridge, 50
do. 152
Black Poll, same as above, 152
do. Patrol, 8
LAND.—\$100 VALUATION.

County 10
School 10
Jail and Bridge 26

In addition to the above the State Taxes are as follows:

On the White Poll, 40
do. for Lunatic Asylum, 54
Black Poll, same as above, 12
do. for Lunatic Asylum, 13

\$100 Valuation of Land, 12
do. for Lunatic Asylum, 13

Inspectors' Returns.

We give below all the returns of the Inspectors of Naval Stores, Lumber, Timber, &c., which have been handed in to the County Court.

NAVAL STORES, RICE, COTTON AND SUGAR.

ALFRED ALDERMAN.—Turpentine, 26,471 lbs.; Tar, 10,083 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 21,065 lbs.; Tar, 9,920 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 18,601 casks; Cotton, 658 bales; Sugar, 1,300 lbs.; Rice, 306 casks.

JAMES I. BAXY.—Turpentine, 15,065 lbs.; Tar, 8,087 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 3,871 casks; Cotton, 581 bales.

JESSE BOWDEN.—Turpentine, 11,972 lbs.; Tar, 3,473 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 4,792 casks; Rice, 50 do.; Cotton, 50 bales.

JOHN C. BOWDEN.—Turpentine, 8,955 lbs.; Tar, 809 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 7,217 casks; Rice, 427 casks; Cotton, 57 bales.

JOHN D. MCMLLAIN.—Turpentine, 8,965 lbs.; Tar, 809 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 7,217 casks; Rice, 427 do.; Cotton, 57 bales.

JOHN E. H. HANCOCK.—Turpentine, 24,415 lbs.; Tar, 7,000 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 15,000 casks.

L. H. BOWDEN.—Turpentine, 12,642 lbs.; Tar, 4,384 do.; Spirits Turpentine, 7,500 casks; Cotton, 210 bales.

N. F. BOURDEAU.—Turpentine, 2,174 lbs.; Tar, 1,012 do.; Cotton, 99 bales.

W. H. COOPER.—Turpentine, 11,402,400 feet.

JAMES ALDERMAN.—Timber, 5,500,000 feet.

JAMES S. MELVIN.—Timber, 5,500,000 feet.

ALEXANDER MATTHEWS.—Timber, 4,122,996 feet.

T. L. BROWN.—Timber, 2,485,000 feet.

L. H. BOWDEN.—Timber, 2,770,000 feet; Lumber, 350,000 do.; F. M. MOTTE.—Timber, 1,220,000 feet.

R. F. ROSESON.—Timber, 625,156 feet; Lumber, 617,031 feet.

NEILL CLARK.—Timber, 104,764 feet; Lumber, 2,337,047 feet.

W. DEBERNIER.—Timber, 563,133 feet; Lumber, 1,503,237 feet.

GEORGE McDUFFIE.—Timber, 4,896,460 feet.

TOTAL.—Timber, 34,301,568 feet; Lumber, 9,703,865 ".

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—

Allow me to recommend to the patronage of those who wish binding done Mr. Philip Heinsberger, of Wilmington. At a considerable expense he has fitted himself up, for Book-binders in all its forms and varieties, and I have had fine opportunities of judging of his fitness for the business, as I have had many books bound by him, which, in point of good work, good finish, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed, in my opinion, North or South. I have sent Magazines, and other matter for Book-binding, North to be bound, and I can speak from experience. We all know, how in times past, we have had an establishment of this kind in this section, and now we have one that we ought to encourage. Mr. Heinsberger is a modest, intelligent, and clever young man, who has settled amongst us, and who will grow in the favorable estimation of those who may make and increase an acquaintance with him. Try him, those who need work in his line.

March 14, 1855.

We fully concur in all that our correspondent says in regard to Mr. Heinsberger; he does his work faithfully and well, and is an intelligent and correct man in every respect. We sincerely trust that the Bindery may be sustained as a matter of convenience and usefulness, and we might say of necessity, to the community. The materials, stock, etc., were purchased and brought out by us at considerable expense, and we have evinced our desire to have a Bindery here by giving Mr. Heinsberger the free use of the materials, to try what can be done in the way of establishing the business here. Beyond owing the materials, etc., we have no manner of interest in the affair, which, so far, has been purely an outlay on our part. We have, in times gone by, felt the want of such a thing, and are, therefore, exceedingly anxious that it should be permanently established in Wilmington; we again ask of the community of this place and the adjoining country to give it a fair chance.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Steamer *Isabel*

and times where and when he will attend for receiving the list of taxables.

The notice to be issued as aforesaid, to the justice, shall contain a copy of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sections of this chapter; and, at the same time, the clerk shall deliver to the sheriff, to be handed to each justice, a fair copy of the returns, made by the last preceding board of valuation, of the assessment of real estate in his district, which copy the justice shall return, with his return of taxables to the clerk.

If any such justice should die, remove or become incapable, before his duties are performed, another shall be appointed by any three justices of the county, to be notified by the sheriff, for that purpose; and such justice shall take the list.

At the times and places appointed by the justice, the inhabitants of the district shall attend, and the justice shall read over to each one, giving in his list, all the articles and subjects of taxation, and thereupon he shall render to the justice his list of taxables, and, at the same time, shall take the full of promise.

The usefulness of the industriously compiled history of even a small town, an unimportant village in the interior, may be observed with delight by a southern reader who will take the trouble to read the history of New Ipswich, by Mr. Frederick Kidder, of the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co., Merchants, New York, and formerly, as we learn, a grocer in our town.

The first thing to notice about the book is that the costliness of its getting up, reaching to near \$5 per volume, precludes the idea that Mr. Kidder intended it as a cheap-penny covenant.

In the next place, the amount of labor manifested required to compile, from records and genealogical archives, letters, traditional investigation, and all historical contemporaneous services, a large volume of 488 pages, with its numerous engravings of scenes and distinguished men, will impress the reader with the positive conviction that Mr. Kidder's industry and faithfulness of patient research, entitle him to the public gratitude in a community where such works are so rare.

The faithful history of a town is almost a history of the country where it is.

And where is the man whose American heart will not warm within him, (like the Scots to the Tartar,) when he follows, by the thread furnished him in this book, back through the labyrinthine windings of a people's settlement in the desert for two hundred years? A christian, a puritan people—a people settling in the old granite State, under the snow-clad heights of the great Mononock, in a climate where the winter's cold has a severity that would put a check upon our Southern experiences as to heat and cold.

This book is a practical and true account of the origin and growth to vigorous and polished manhood of such an infant settlement, overcoming every hardship of sweat and blood, and, in their progress, instructing very much every body that can learn, or will learn, such "philosophy" as such good "history teaches" by the best of "examples."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. During the gale of Friday last, the woods for many miles around this place were on fire, and the wind carried the flames with terrible rapidity, from plantation to plantation, from neighborhood to neighborhood. We understand that the fire swept along over leaves, grass, trees, fences and houses, as fast as a horse could run. In one case a negro man, with a load of wood in his wagon, was so hard pressed that he had to take his horses out and fly for life, leaving the wagon and wood to burn.

63. If any person, bound to list taxables, in his own right, or in right of another, shall fail to list the same or any part thereof, the sheriff shall collect from him and of his own proper estate double the tax imposed on the property or subject not listed.

62. If the sheriff or other person shall discover that any land has not been assessed, he shall make it known to the county court; whereupon a board shall be appointed to assess the same, who shall proceed in the manner herein provided: And the court shall ascertain the amount of tax which within the ten preceding years the land has been liable for but not paid, and the sheriff shall be ordered forthwith to collect treble the amount with interest of all such tax by distraint or otherwise.

63. If any person shall refuse to take the oath prescribed in the fifty-eighth section of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the justice shall forthwith commit him to the common jail, unless he will be recognized with sureties to appear at the next term of the superior court of the county to answer the charge; and on conviction or submission, he shall be fined one hundred dollars, at least, more than the amount of his taxes.

64. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs, to inform the attorney general and the solicitors of the State for the circuits and counties, concerning all omissions by tax payers done in their respective counties to defraud the State of its revenue; and the attorney general and solicitors of the State for circuits and counties, upon information, of good cause for suspicion, that any person has omitted to render his tax lists, or has failed to render an accurate and fair list of all the property, estate and subjects upon and for which he is liable to be taxed, shall file a bill in equity against the person so defrauding, and the answer of the defendant shall not be competent evidence against him in any criminal or penal prosecution whatever.

65. The justice, appointed to take the list of taxables, shall set down each article or subject in its proper column, against the names of the persons having, arranged in alphabetical order, and return the same to the clerk of the county court, at the term next after the time prescribed for taking the list, and as a part of his return, which he shall always subscribe, he shall state that the list of each person listed was rendered on oath, in the manner prescribed and enjoined by law.

66. The justice, appointed to take the list of taxables, or any freeholder appointed to assess the value of land, shall willfully refuse to discharge the duties of his appointment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

67. The clerk, on receiving the returns, shall record them at length in alphabetical order, keeping to the court house, a copy of the whole, adding to the taxables of each person the amount of tax for which he is liable; and any clerk offending against any of the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

68. The clerk, on receiving the returns, shall record them at length in alphabetical order, keeping to the court house, a copy of the whole, adding to the taxables of each person the amount of tax for which he is liable; and any clerk offending against any of the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

69. The clerk, on or before the first day of April next after the lists are returned, shall return to the comptroller an abstract of the same, showing the number of acres of land, and their value, the valuation of town lots, the number of white and black polls, and shall specify every other subject of taxation, and the aggregate tax on the whole. At the same time the clerk shall return to the comptroller an abstract of the lists of the county and poor tax paid in his county, setting forth, separately, the number of taxable white and black polls, the amount paid on each hundred dollars value of land, and also the gross amount of taxes of every kind levied for county purposes; and the comptroller, at the public cost, shall furnish the clerks with blank forms for the aforesaid abstracts of both kinds, and include the abstracts in his reports.

70. And if any clerk shall offend against any of the duties prescribed in the preceding section, he shall forfeit and pay to the State one thousand dollars, to be recovered against him and the sureties of his bond in the superior court of Wake county, at the term next after the default, on motion of the attorney general; and it shall be the duty of the comptroller to inform the attorney general of such default.

71. The county court, on the prescribed oath, may take the tax list of any person applying to list his taxables, any term of such court before the first day of March, upon his paying to the clerk one dollar for recording the same.

72. The several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, men of skill and probity, to be associated with each justice, and these shall be styled a board of valuation. They shall be notified of their appointment by the clerk, and as such board, shall ascertain, either by viewing the premises or otherwise, as accurately as may be practicable, the cash value of the lands or other real estate, with the improvements thereon, situated within the districts for which they are appointed, and return the same to their respective county courts, in the manner herein prescribed. And for the town of Wilmington, such a board shall be appointed every two years after the term of their appointment, in the said year eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CAR LOAD OF GOLD.—On the 17th inst., a car filled with bags of gold was transported from the United States Assistant Treasurer's office to the banking house of Page & Bacon, at St. Louis, who resumed payment on Monday last. The gold was the cash for a \$500,000 draft from New York.

[For the Journal.]

History.—We hear history spoken of as "philosophy; teaching by example."

The word philosophy has many halowed fancies, and what is better, some serious practical fancies circling about it.

But philosophy means, literally, love of wisdom. History, then, is the love of wisdom—teaching by example.

The history of a man's own life, if it be an eventful one, and if he "love wisdom" will teach him more than, perhaps, the history of another's life, equally eventful.

A habitual retrospective on the path we have trod through life, thorough self-examination, especially a good memory, will teach us by our own example what will make our present happier, and our future full of promise.

The usefulness of the industriously compiled history of even a small town, an unimportant village in the interior, may be observed with delight by a southern reader who will take the trouble to read the history of New Ipswich, by Mr. Frederick Kidder, of the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co., Merchants, New York, and formerly, as we learn, a grocer in our town.

The first thing to notice about the book is that the costliness of its getting up, reaching to near \$5 per volume, precludes the idea that Mr. Kidder intended it as a cheap-penny covenant.

An EDITOR DISTURBED BY CATS.—A brother Editor, having been disturbed by an assemblage of cats under his window, thus gives vent to his indignation:

"But those cats, in our opinion, are in danger, and we warn all who have any interest in them either present or expectant, to look to them. We have been constrained to watch for hours, when we ought to have been asleep. We have heard the clock strike, 12, 1, 2, at the intervals in their performances, and have been tempted to the use of terms not to be found in any religious works or any of the standard sermons of the day. We have dropped brickbats among them, stoned more wood upon them than we are able to spare, have taken lead exposure to the night air, become hoarse by hollering 'scat'!—We have exhausted our loose pieces of brick, the small sticks of our woodpile, and our patience. In view of all these facts, we submit that there is nothing left for us but to move ourself, or move these cats, and in doing so, we have a double burden. We have prepared a double-barrel gun, a full supply of bird shot with the necessary quantity of powder, and percussion caps, and in our opinion somebody's cats will go home some moonlight night, complaining of feeling unwell. If they do, we must be held harmless."

69. No justice shall take the tax list of any one but on administering the foregoing oath, on pain of paying one hundred dollars to any one who will sue for it. Provided, however, that females, aged and infirm persons, and persons absent from the county during the days of listing taxables, or wherein somebody's cats will go home some moonlight night, complaining of feeling unwell. If they do, we must be held harmless."

70. Real estate shall always be listed in the county wherein it is situated. Personal property and other subjects of taxation shall be listed in the county where the owner or lessee resides; but if the owner reside out of the State, they shall be listed in the county where his agent or the person liable for the tax may reside. Provided, however, that when real estate shall be in one or more counties, a list of such estate, lying out of the county of the owner's residence, swine before a justice of the county wherein the owner may reside, be transmitted to the proper taker of the lists: Provided, further, that such slaves, or other taxable personal estate as are employed on the land of the owner, shall be listed where the land is listed.

71. If any person, bound to list taxables, in his own right, or in right of another, shall fail to list the same or any part thereof, the sheriff shall collect from him and of his own proper estate double the tax imposed on the property or subject not listed.

72. If the sheriff or other person shall discover that any land has not been assessed, he shall make it known to the county court; whereupon a board shall be appointed to assess the same, who shall proceed in the manner herein provided: And the court shall ascertain the amount of tax which within the ten preceding years the land has been liable for but not paid, and the sheriff shall be ordered forthwith to collect treble the amount with interest of all such tax by distraint or otherwise.

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110. If any person, bound to list taxables, in his own right, or in right of another, shall fail to list the same or any part thereof, the sheriff shall collect from him and of his own proper estate double

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1855.

WIDE OF THE MARK.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 8th inst., after quoting a short article from the Journal headed "This District," makes use of the following remarks:

It is pretty well known that many of the party are badly scared throughout the Union, and in this State generally, at the prospect before them; but we scarcely dreamt that in such a stronghold as this district, with its majority of two to one, they would be apprehensive of a defeat. It confirms what we have heard of open admissions of some of the leaders at Raleigh during the late session of the Legislature, that the party is dead, and will never gain another triumph in North Carolina.

We assure the Observer that we, at least see no reason for being "scared" either on account of the Union, the State or the district, but we do see reasons for the exercise of the utmost vigilance to guard against such divisions or difficulties as might strike the rule, and have become the exception. We notice the election of a council-man last week in Baltimore, exhibiting a falling off of over 400 in a majority of 542, and this falling off has taken place in less than two months. The same is the case all over. As for the State of North Carolina, that will come up straight. The Romans thanked their defeated general because he had never despaired of the Republic. The Democratic party owes no thanks to any man claiming to be a leader who would despair of its success or make the admission spoken of by the Observer. Either the wish was parent to the thought or the confidence founded upon conscientious belief was wanting. We care not what the Observer's leaders say, the Democratic party of North Carolina has many a triumph yet before it over open foes and false friends.

Mark our words. In spite of all the boasting, of all the united opposition, Mr. Wise will be elected in Virginia, and with his election will disappear the last hope of carrying the South—with his election this new ism will subside like a bursted bubble, and long before the election in North Carolina the stampede among aspirants will be out of it and not into it. It will be "save himself who can and the deuce take the hindermost."

ANTHONY BURNS.—This notorious "collud pusson" to whose distinguished reputation that of Othello is hereafter only secondary, is destined to a career approaching in brilliancy the illustrious Fred Douglass. Anthony, some time since, ran away from Virginia and got to Boston, where he was arrested and remanded back to his master as a fugitive from labor. At a vast expense the law was sustained and Anthony carried to Norfolk on board a revenue cutter. With the proceedings before Commissioner Loring Anthony's greatness began. It has now culminated. After the most unparalleled exertions his abolition friends have raised the money to buy him, and having bought him are now making use of their purchase. Yesterday week Anthony made a speech in the Rev. Mr. Pennington's church in New York, and, as reported in the Tribune, said speech was not only correct in its grammar but even elegant in its diction.

Surely, this big, uneducated negro has progressed very rapidly in a short space of time. The gift of tongues must have survived the apostolic period, to be again bestowed upon Toney Burns, for by nothing short of a miracle could he have composed and delivered the speech attributed to him. The truth seems to be that Tony has been bought on speculation, to be shown around, and that the abolition shewmen have set down for him what he is to say, for the purpose of working upon an audience, stirring up their feelings and opening their hearts and purses. After Anthony gets through the Rev. Mr. Grimes, (son of old Grimes,) who bought the fugitive, follows "a few eloquent and feeling remarks," and TAKES UP A COLLECTION.

The whole affair is a piece of bold hypocrisy on the part of the purchasers, who will show him about as Barnum did Joice Heth or the Feejee Mermaid, the Mermaid being the most moral affair of the three, since it could not be taught to lie while old Joice and Anthony Burns could be. We are not now, and we never have been, and never will be alarmists on any subject, but our confidence in the stability of the Union is not, we must confess, as great as it used to be, and we see nothing to add to it, but much to lessen it even more. Anthony Burns is only a slight circumstance mainly valuable as an indication. It is a brick out of the Babel.

The Sloop Decatur.
NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—By an arrival here, we have advices from Rio, to the 15th January, which is about one week later than previous advices.

The supply of coffee in Rio was very light, the stock being reduced to 25,000 bags. American lots were selling at four millreals. The shipments were light.

The New Orleans market is much excited, caused by the Rio advices. Sales at day of 3000 bags Rio at 10 cents, and it is now held firmly at 10½ cts. The stock on hand at present, is 5,300 bags.

The political news from Rio, is without special moment.

Cape Fear and Deep River.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF MESSRS. BUCHANAN, MASON AND SOULE.

ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Bold and Important Recommendations

CUBA AT ANY COST.

We publish below the report of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, the gentlemen who composed the celebrated conference at Ostend, in October last. The conference was preceded by a correspondence consisting of letters from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, and Mr. Buchanan, extending from July, 1853, to August 16, 1854. In the letter of date to Mr. Soule, Mr. Marcy suggests a meeting of the three gentleman at some convenient place, that they may consult together and adopt measures for perfect concert in action in aid of the negotiations of Mr. Soule at Madrid. The ministers met Ostend, in Belgium, at which place the first consultation was held. They subsequently met at Aix La Chapelle, at which place they concluded their deliberations, and then they addressed to this government the following report of their views and conclusions. It presents an interesting exhibition of the Cuban question, from the point of view in which it appears to experienced men:

Official Report of the Ostend Conference.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Mar. 5, 1855.

The following is the official report made to the Secretary of State of the results of the celebrated Ostend Convention:

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

To Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Sir: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend in Belgium, on the 10th and 11th inst., and then at Aix La Chapelle in Prussia, on the days next following up the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding of their morning at 10 o'clock.

The company met again this morning, when, after the reading of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Committee of Ways and Means presented its report, stating the existing debt of the company at near about one hundred thousand dollars, of which \$12,500 must be raised immediately, and the same amount within six months. The recommendation of the committee is that one thousand shares of preferred stock be issued bearing seven percent interest, payable from the time the purchase of said stock shall pay in his money for it. The payment to be made by said purchasers to be in installments of one-eighth, payable at intervals of six months, one of the installments immediately payable in cash.—*Daily Journal*, 9th inst.

MARINE HOSPITAL AND PEST HOUSE.—We understand that one of the appropriation bills passed by the session of Congress has just closed, contains a liberal sum for a Marine Hospital and Pest House in or near Wilmington. We have not as yet seen the appropriation bills, and are unacquainted with the items, consequently cannot say what is the precise amount in this case, only that our informant speaks of it as liberal.

Important to Postmasters and to the Public.—We are requested to call special attention to the law just passed by Congress, modifying the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid *from and after the first of April, 1855*, by stamp or otherwise, and that *from and after the first of January next* postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which no stamp may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

From and after the *first of April, 1855*, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles is *three cents*, and over 3,000 miles *ten cents*.

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it affect the financing privilege.

The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary books will be prepared and distributed.—*Union*.

Letter from Rio—Excitement in the New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—By an arrival here, we have advices from Rio, to the 15th January, which is about one week later than previous advices.

The supply of coffee in Rio was very light, the stock being reduced to 25,000 bags. American lots were selling at four millreals. The shipments were light.

The New Orleans market is much excited, caused by the Rio advices. Sales at day of 3000 bags Rio at 10 cents, and it is now held firmly at 10½ cts. The stock on hand at present, is 5,300 bags.

The political news from Rio, is without special moment.

Latter from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from New York via Havana, with advices from the latter port to the 4th inst.

The Island was quiet and business was reviving.

The U. S. vessels of war *Princeton* and *San Juan* were in the port of Havana, when the *Cahawba* sailed.

The Sloop Decatur.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All hopes of the safety of the sloop of war *Decatur* have been abandoned, as nothing has been heard of her since she left Rio Janeiro. It is supposed that she perished in a hurricane shortly after her departure from that port.

The Democracy in its War upon the Slave Power.

In every northern State the white flag has been withdrawn, and in its stead floats the banner of know-nothingism and abolition. Nowhere has the organization of the democracy been superseded—everywhere it stands intact and defiant. In every State the whigs are part either of the abolition or of the secret party; and it is against this combination that the democrats have been compelled single-handed to contend. How this contest will terminate is at present most difficult to decide. One thing, however, is certain. The democracy, thus far, have achieved some noble results. They have presented an example of fidelity in the midst of treachery and perfidy, of courage in the midst of disaster, that cannot fail to stand upon every enlightened and liberal mind in every State of the Union. They have exposed the new order in hundreds of places. They have beaten it in many others. Everywhere their orators denounce it. Its abolition committee can no longer be contradicted. Its general fraud and falsehood are held up as the notorious elements of its existence. In Pennsylvania it has been shown to be a mere combination of men bent upon the most mercenary hunt for money and for office. In New York its oaths have been broken and its secrets exposed. In Ohio its fellowship is so corrupt that its organs fear to defend it in public. In New Jersey it has been broken by internal feuds; while in New England it only maintains its sway by catering to the vilest and the meanest prejudices. To have done this is to have done much. Honest men stand aloft from an organization so tainted and so debauched.

Gradually, the ministers of the gospel, who had reluctantly embarked in this crusade of persecution, find that it is not doing God's service to herd with designing demagogues and revengeful bigots; and thus the power of the church, most misdirected as it was, is being withdrawn. Meanwhile the veil of false patriotism has fallen from this hideous abolition imposture, and the presence of morality is exposed by the reality of broken pledges and disordred vows. To have done this is to have done a great good. And this is that augury of certain success which always shows how far the democracy deserves to triumph when it is *true to the truth and true to itself*.—*Washington Union*.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week Ending March 10th, 1855.

Loan of 1846.....\$9,500

1847.....2,050

1848.....17,600

Total.....29,150

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the traveling world and secure a profitable and permanent market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would soon be filled with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful providence

intended she should be—one of the first nations of Continental Europe, rich, powerful and contented.

Whilst two thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (million) thousands, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value, whilst another class on which she pays no interest have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued.

Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors who may, from day to day, obtain the effectual interposition of their own Government for the protection of their interests. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return.

Cuba, in its palmiest days, never yielded her Exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to the amount of \$600,000.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the Island is an incumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstance can Cuba ever yield Spain one per cent on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors.

The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs, it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws, but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.

Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution, and in that event she will not only lose the island, but the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to the conclusion; and for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads.

First. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second. The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interest of the Spanish people.

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Official Proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in Wilmington on the 8th March, 1855,

On motion, Col. John McRae was called to the Chair, and Henry A. London and Joseph R. Blossom were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a Committee to ascertain the amount of stock present, in person and by proxy, and